Heat, Health, and Asthma: Saving Lives Through Warning System Development

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How Are These Systems Unique?

- A custom-made system is developed for each urban area, based on specific meteorology for each locale, as well as urban structure and demographics
- **→** These systems are based on actual weather-health relationships, as determined by daily variations in human mortality
- **→** These systems are based on much more than just temperature and humidity

Steps in system development

Step 1: Determine air masses daily over a city using newly-developed Spatial Synoptic Classification (SSC)

Step 2: Are any of these air masses 'offensive'?

Step 3: What aspects of the offensive air mass make it most detrimental to human health?

Air Masses Within the Spatial Synoptic Classification (SSC)

- ← Moist Polar (MP)
- **→ Moist Moderate (MM)**
- **→ Moist Tropical (MT)***

- ← Dry Polar (DP)
- **→ Dry Moderate (DM)**
- ← Dry Tropical (DT)*

^G Transition

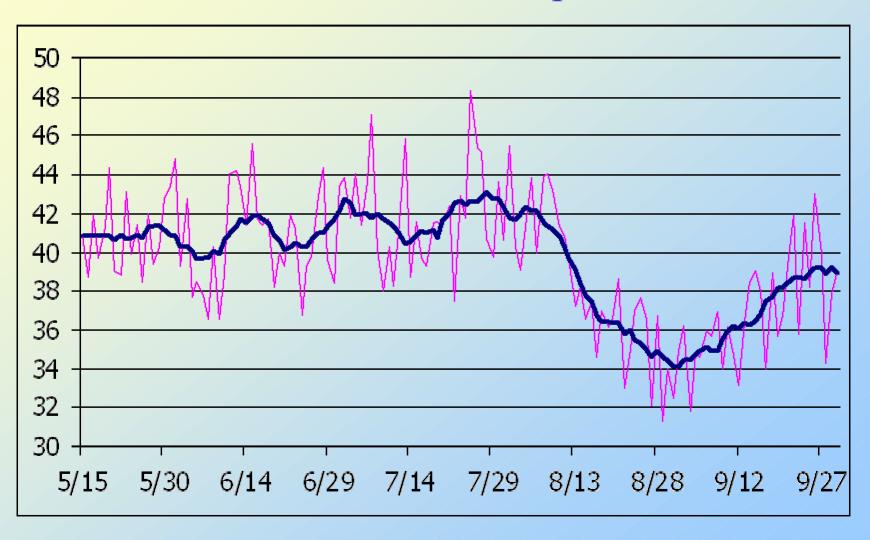
*The moist tropical air mass will be subdivided to isolate the most oppressive cases

TORONTO MEAN AIR MASS CHARACTERISTICS								
	Temp.	Dew Pt.	Temp.	Cloud	Wi	ind		
	5 pm	5 pm	5 am	Cover	Direction	Speed		
DP	21.7	9.1	10.8	3.4	NW	13		
DM	26.2	11.9	14.4	4.0	NW	12		
DT	32.7	15.7	19.7	3.4	W	13		
MP	17.9	12.7	13.8	7.6	NW	14		
MM	22.8	17.3	17.6	7.6	S	11		
MT	27.5	18.6	19.1	5.9	SW	12		
MT+	30.3	20.6	22.3	4.7	SW	14		
TR	24.3	14.5	16.9	5.7	Var	17		
	Mean fi	requency	of occurr	ence (% d	of days)	Excess		
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Mortality		
DP	25	23	13	13	15	39%		
DM	23	20	34	35	29	45%		
DT	5	4	4	1	< 1	63%		
MP	13	10	4/	4	12	45%		
MM	14	16	17	20	18	44%		
MT	6	15	15	15	9	55%		
MT+	3	4	5	4	4	65%		
TR	10	9	8	8	12/	41%		

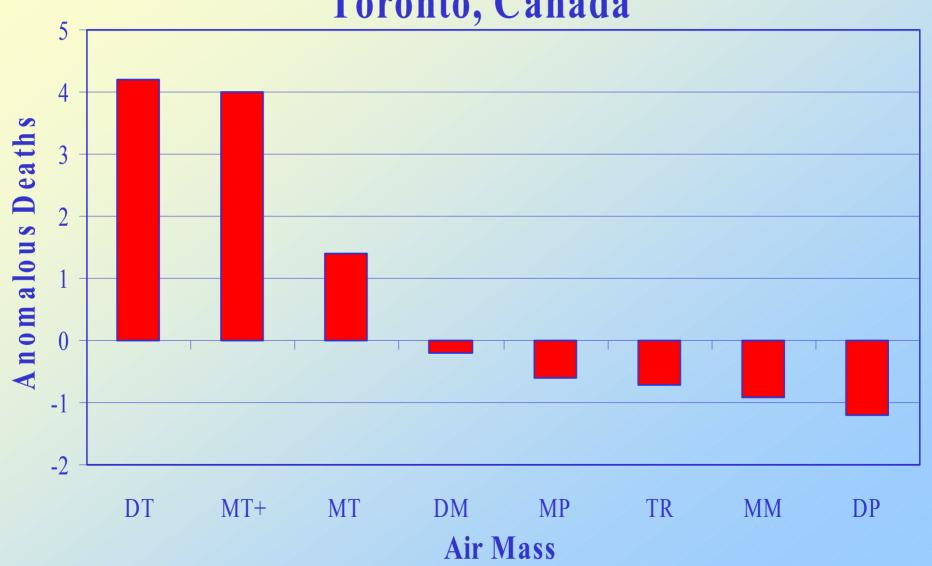
Removing Non-Climatological Noise from the Mortality Data

Mean deaths in Rome by day

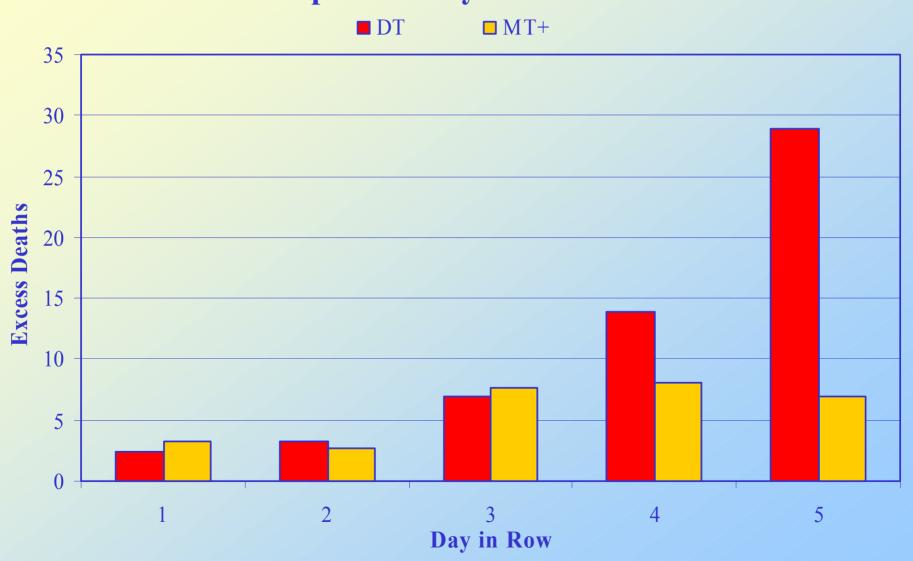
standardization is important



Mean Excess Deaths for Each Air Mass: Toronto, Canada



Excess Mortality for Offensive Air Masses: Impact of Days in a Row



When a DT or MT+ air mass is called, three levels of advisory are possible:

EMERGENCY

The likelihood of excess mortality exceeds 90 percent.

1.7 mean occurrences per year (0.9 DT, 0.8 MT+)

ALERT

The likelihood of excess mortality is between 65 and 90 percent.

6.3 mean occurrences per year (2.7 DT, 3.6 MT+)

ADVISORY

The likelihood of excess mortality does not exceed 50 percent.

3.4 mean occurrences per year (2.0 DT, 1.4 MT+)



TORONTO HEAT HEALTH ALERT SYSTEM

Afternoon Forecast
Issued 8/7/2001 15:13:49
Forecast for 8/8 - 8/9/2001



8/8: HEAT EMERGENCY

Conditions oppressive - with a 97% chance of excess mortality

8/9: HEAT EMER GENCY Conditions oppressive - with a 92% chance of excess mortality

DAY			0:	8/08			08	3/09
HOUR	0.5	11	17	23	0.5	11	17	23
TEMPERATURE	23	31	3.5	29	25	29	31	2.5
DEW POINT	22	22	23	23	22	23	23	22
CLOUD INESS				4				5
AIR MASS				MT+				MT+
DAY IN ROW				3				4

Forecast data provided by Meteorological Service of Canada - Ontario Region Click <u>here</u> for the latest 5-day Public Forecast and latest observation at Pearson Airport

SYSTEM LEVELS

HEAT EMERGENCY

The likelihood of weather-related excess mortality occurring exceeds 90 percent.

HEAT ALERT

The likelihood of weather-related excess mortality occurring exceeds 65 percent.

ROUTINE MONITORING

An oppressive air mass is forecast, although conditions do not suggest excess mortality is likely.

PHOENIX HEAT WATCH WARNING SYSTEM

Afternoon Forecast 05/10/01 13:55:03 Forecast for 5/10 - 5/11/2001

5/10: HEAT ADVISORY

5/11: NO ADVISORY

DAY			C	5/10)5/11
HOUR	02	08	14	20	02	08	14	20
TEMPERATURE	83	82	102	95	82	81	101	102
DEW POINT	38	39	39	37	41	40	40	39
CLOUDINESS				0				0
AIR MASS				D1				DT
DAY IN ROW				0				0

SYSTEM LEVELS

HEAT WARNING

Similar weather conditions in the past have been associated with excess deaths.

HEAT ALERT

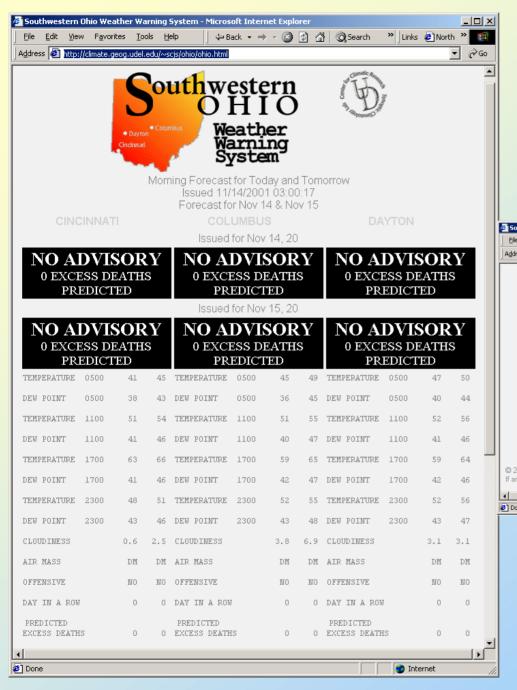
Weather conditions are between advisory and warning levels.

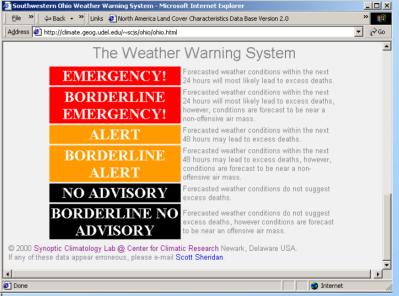
HEAT ADVISORY

Weather conditions may lead to weather-related excess mortality.

NO ADVISORY

Weather conditions are not forecast to be oppressive.





Summary of Watches/Warnings under NWS System and Air Mass System, Summer 2001 New Orleans, Louisiana

4	May	2001

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

June 2001

Sun	Mon	Тие	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

September 2001

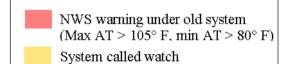
Septe	September 2001								
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat			
30						1			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29			

July 2001

July 2001								
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
29	30	31						

August 2001

Sun	Mon	Тие	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	



An Important Issue

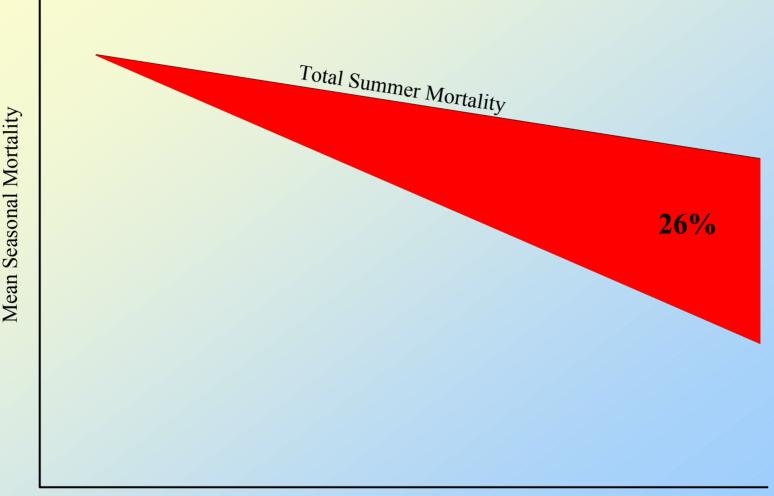
Has air conditioning improved the mortality situation, or has it made things worse?

Offensive Air Mass Mortality Total Summer Mortality

1960

Present

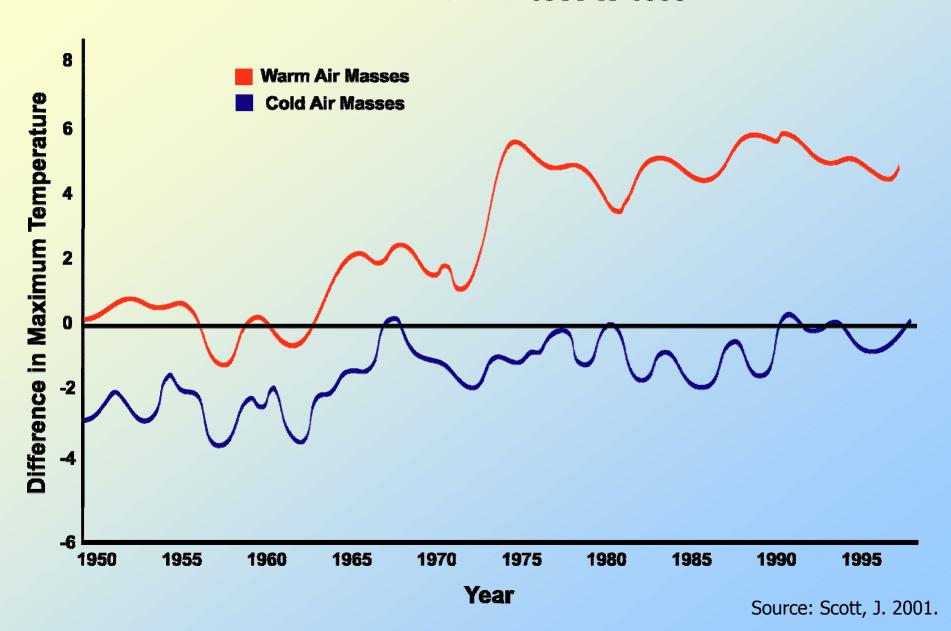
Air Conditioning and Mortality in Philadelphia



1960

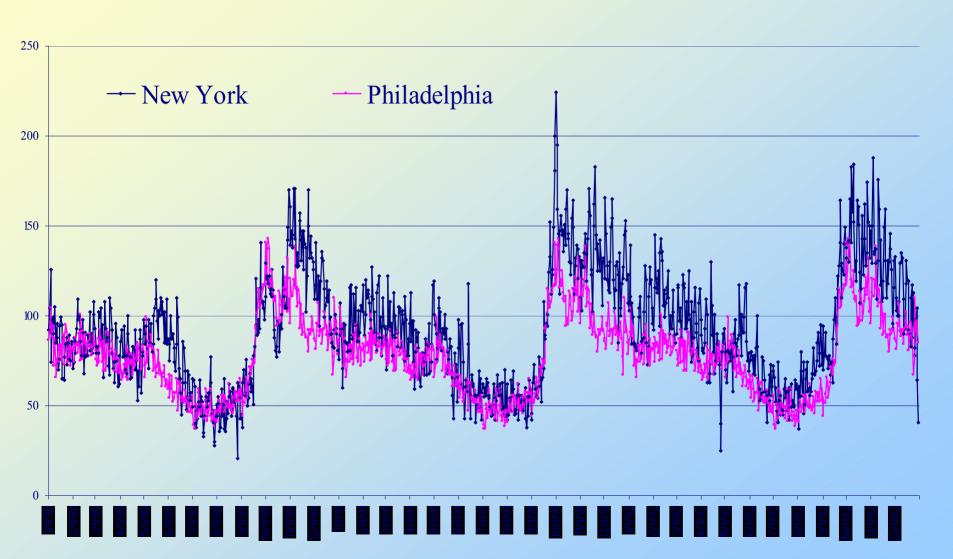
Present

St. Louis Airport vs. Jerseyville 1950 to 1999

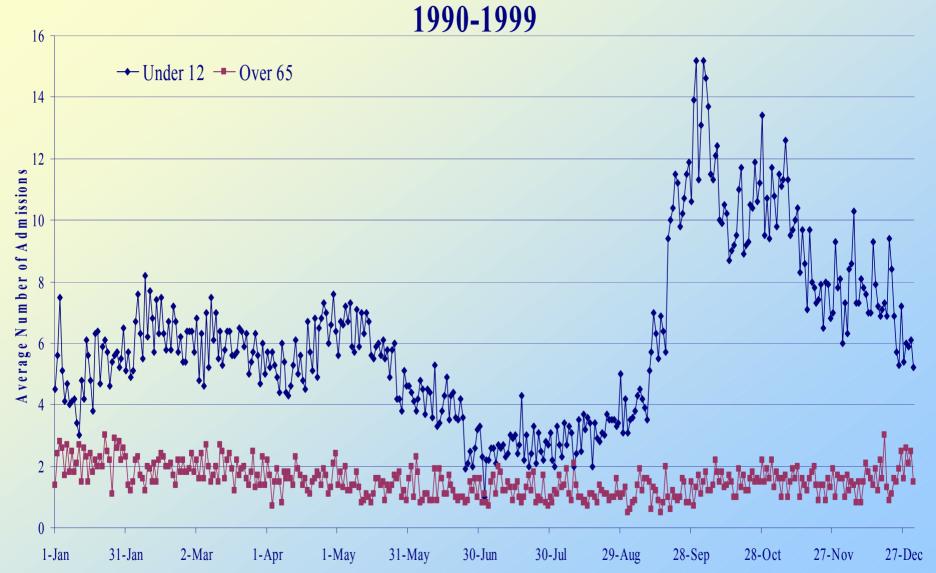


Can we create a similar system for asthma hospital admissions?

Asthma Admissions 1 Jan 1990 to 31 Dec 1992



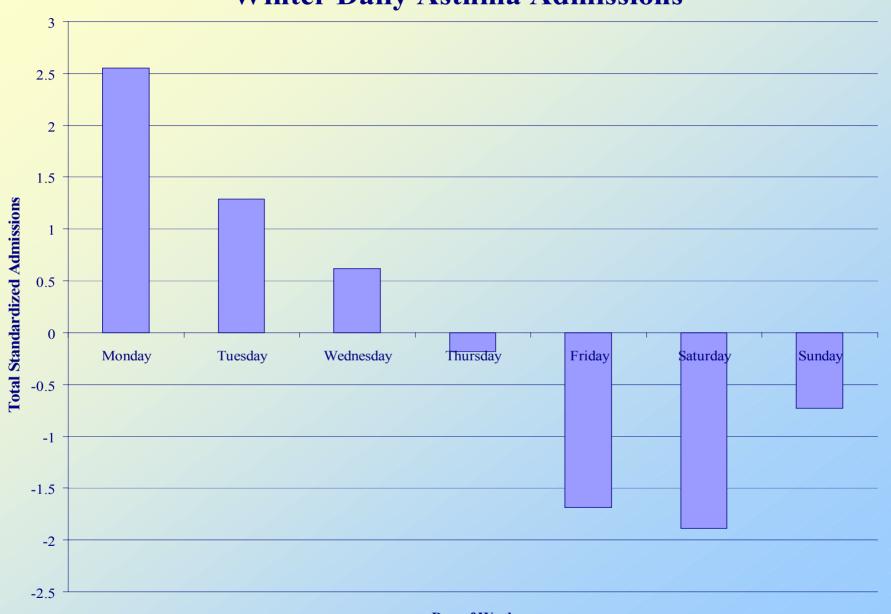
Philadelphia Asthma Admissions 1990-1999



Holiday Asthma Admissions



Winter Daily Asthma Admissions



Summer air mass thresholds . . .

- ^c Criteria
 - ◦DT or MT+ air mass
 - Weekends, AM temperature greater than 27 °C and dew point greater than 21°C
 - Monday, AM temperature greater than 24°C and dew point greater than 20°C
 - Other weekdays, AM temperature greater than 25°C and dew point greater than 21°C
 - onot more than .33 inches of precipitation
 - ono warning if PM dew point less than 20°C and greater than 4°C dew point change

Preliminary Summer Decision Tree

